CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. The assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades,
Riving Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather,
Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs,
English Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar,
Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread,
Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and
Wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper,
Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, *October* 10. 49tf.

London PORTER.

16 doz. qr. bottles of London *PORTER*, just received and for sale by
WM. McINTYRE.
October 11, 1831. 49-3w.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and acquaintance, and the public generally, that he has commenced business in Fayetteville, and may be found on the north side of Hay street, near the Market Square, where he is just receiving and opening a large and fashionable assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Crockery and Hollow Ware, Leather, Shoes, Hats and Groceries, of all kinds,

all of which were selected by himself for this market, of the latest importations; and from several years' acquaintance in this place, confidently asserts that his stock will equal in point of quality, any ever offered before, and will be sold at wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

The assortment consists in part, *of the following, viz:*
Cloths—Super super blue, black and olive Cloths,
Do. green, brown, claret, & Oxford mixt do.
Do. ladies' habit brown do., very fine,
Drab, common and very fine,
Sattinetts and Kerseys,
Cassimeres.—English Sattin and Sattin Levantine,
Blue, black and coloured Gros-de-Naples,
Sarsnet, black and green,
Black, white and coloured Florence,
Italian Lustring, Gros-de-Berlin & Gros-de-Swiss,
Sattin, black, white and coloured do.
Black silk Velvet and tabby do.
Rich fancy cut Velvet for vestings,
Black Florence for do., very stout,
Black Bombazetts and Bombazines,
Coloured Circassian and Salisbury Flannels,
Bandgee, bandanna and flag Handkerchiefs,
Crape for ladies' travelling dresses,
Black and coloured crape Robes and Shawls,
Black ditto for trimming,
Ribbons, of all colors,
Garnet and Belt do., very rich,
Gauze Veils and gauze crape Handkerchiefs,
Crape Scarfs and Shawls,
Velvet wool ditto, from 3-4 to 6-4,
Cassimere do., very fine,
Umbrellas, silk and cotton,
Irish Linen, linen Cambric, and do. Handkerchiefs,
Cambric, Irish, and bird-eye Diaper,
Long Lawn,
Swiss Muslin, figured and plain,
Bonnet and Cambric Muslin,
Book mull and book figured and plain,
Ginghams, blue and white and light ground,
Nankin, black and coloured, a new article,
A handsome assortment of Prints, new style,
Cotton Checks, domestic Ginghams and Plaid,
Brown and bleached Sheeting and Shirtings,
Ticking, Blankets, Baize and Flannel
Hosiery, black and white, silk and cotton do.,
Do. do. for gentlemen,
Black and white worsted half Hose,
Lamb's wool, grey and white half do.
Black and white silk Gloves,
Black, white and coloured ladies' horse skin do.
Dog skin and buck do., very stout
Woolen and Dunstable Bonnets,
Boys, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging, bale Rope and Twine,
Shoe Thread, Leather, sole and upper ditto,
Essences, Cologne, and Oil of different kinds,
Foolscap, letter and wrapping Paper,

Crockery, China, and Glass Ware,

a handsome assortment, of the latest patterns.

Groceries.

A few qr. casks of fine old Madeira and Port Wine,
Old P. Teneriffe and Malaga, (*pure,*)
French Brandy and Jamaica Rum,
Domestic Spirits, of all kinds,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Imperial and gunpowder Tea,
Chocolate, very good,
30 half hhds. very prime brown Sugar,
200 lbs. Coffee,
200 bushels Sound and alum Salt,
50 sacks Liverpool ditto.

Fayetteville, *October* 4, 1831. WILLIAM S. LATTA. 48-tf.

To Rent,

For a term of years, a brick Store and Warehouse on Green Street. Possession may be had by the middle of November. Terms very reasonable. Apply to
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, October 11, 1831. 49-4t.

NEW

Watches & Jewelry,

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

Fine Cutlery, Military Goods,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.

J. CAMPBELL has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has just opened and commenced business in his line, at the old stand on Hay street, a few rods west of the Market Square, where he hopes again to receive patronage. He is now receiving and offers for sale, a handsome assortment of *GOODS* in the line, which were selected with great care, and purchased at the lowest prices, consequently will be sold on as good terms as can be afforded any where.

The Stock at present, consists in part, of

Ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold, jeweled, patent lever and vertical Watches,
Silver patent lever, highly finished, plain English and common Watches, of various descriptions,
Ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold and plated Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Diamond, Topaz, Pearl, Jet set and common Breast Pins and Finger Rings,
Ladies' fine gold cable, and plain Neck Chains, Ear Rings & Drops, Medelions and Lockets; Gilt, Coral, Jet & common Necklaces, Bracelets, Buckles, &c.
A large assortment of silver Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Ladles, Butter Knives, salt and mustard Spoons,
Silver mounted and plated Castors, Candlesticks, Spoons, Snuffers and Pans,
A handsome assortment of brass Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, Lamps, fine Knives and Forks, in sets of 52 pieces, steel Snuffers, Tea Trays and Bells,
50 pair silver Spectacles, silver ever-pointed Pencils, very low; all silver, steel topped and tailor's Thimbles, Hemming's genuine Needles, Roger's fine silver steel Razors, pen Knives and Scissors, patent Pen-Makers, best razor Strops, walking Canes, a great variety of Pocket Books, Wallets and Purses, snuff and fancy glass Boxes, silver, steel, gilt and silk Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Safety Chains, gold, silver and pearl bosom and sleeve Buttons, pocket Combs, cloth, hair and tooth Brushes, steel Tweezers, Key Rings, Match Lights, plated and ivory Whistles and Rattles,
Surveyor's Compasses and Chains, Mathematical Instruments and Thermometers,
Otto of Roses, Balm of Columbia, Bear's, Macassar and Antique Oils, Cologne and Lavender Water, fancy and vestimental Soaps, indelible Ink, Tooth Powder, Essences, &c.
MILITARY Buttons, Lace, Cord, and Stars, Epauletts, Swords, Sashes, Belts and belt Plates,
Guns, Pistols, silver, gilt & morocco mounted Dirks, shot Pouches and powder Flasks, percussion Caps, gun Worms, &c.
MUSICAL Boxes, (selected tunes) Flutes and Violins, Drums, Fifes, Violin Strings, Screws & Bows.
A new collection of Flute, Violin and Piano Music,
WITH VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES.

☞All Orders for work in the line thankfully received and the strictest attention paid to Clock and Watch repairing.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1831. 47tf.

FOR SALE,

About 4000 Acres of LAND,

Formerly the Property of Col. Benjamin W. Williams.

IN obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, on Tuesday, the 29th of November next, will be sold, on a credit of six and twelve months, at the Bridge on Deep River, known by the name of William's bridge, where James H. Tyson at present resides, about 4,000 acres of very

Valuable Land,

On both sides of said River, but in sundry Tracts, which will be pointed out on a map of the Lands exhibited on the day of sale.

Among others, the Tract where the sale will take place, containing about 1130 acres, including the Bridge and ground sufficient for the abutment on the opposite side of the river. This is a Toll Bridge, and in good repair, on one of the most public roads leading to Fayetteville, and yields a handsome cash income, and will always be an excellent stand for a Store or Public House.

Also, another Tract, known by the name of the McReynald's Lands, joining the above and Deep River, and both sides of the main Governor Creek, containing about one thousand Acres. This is one of the most valuable Tracts on the River, the low grounds being extensive and of a superior quality.

Also, a beautiful little Plantation situate on Governor's Creek, called the Halcomb tract, containing about 240 acres.

Also, a number of other small Tracts near, or adjoining the above described Lands, and which it is unnecessary to enumerate; all which Tracts, together with those above described, will be laid off, and sold in such a manner as best to suit the convenience of purchasers. The sale will be continued until the sum of $5000 will be made.

Those who wish to oxamine, can call upon Dr. Chas. Chalmers or Mr. James McBryde, who will be ready to show them the premises. The purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security.

BRYAN BURROUGH, *Clerk and Master in Equity, Moore County.*
September 20th, 1831. §t29N.§

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence as usual on the last Monday in October. The Faculty are *not authorized* to permit a Student to board out of College, except on the *written* request of the Parent or Guardian—a condition that will not be dispensed with in any case. No more is to be paid for board, including lodging, washing, fuel, candles, attendance, &c., than $120, of which one-half is to be paid when the Student enters College, and the other half at the expiration of half the Term.—Expenses as follows: For Board $120—Matriculation Fee $5, Fees to the Professors in the Junior Course 70 dols.; in the Senior Course 60 dolls.—These Fees are to be paid in advance.

The Law Lectures will be continued to the end of the Term, and the necessary expenses of the Student, including Board, &c. Fee to the Professor, and Matriculation Fee, will be 145 dols. The Grammar School opens October 1st. Board for ten months $100, and Tuition Fee 20 dolls.

A. EMPIE, President.
July 22. 38mtO.

Cheese.

18 casks CHEESE, just received, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD, & CO.
Opposite W. Whitehead's Store.
October 10. 49tf.

Paper.

A Good supply of superfine and fine Foolscap and Letter *PAPER*, among which is some Rose and Yellow Letter Paper, in half Reams; and a few reams of billet Paper. Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
August 16, 1831.

Saddles and Bridles, Trunks and Harness.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING moved back to his Old Stand on Person street, continues to receive additional supplies of articles in his line from the North. Is prepared to accommodate his customers with *any* and *every* article *in his line* that they may want, at the customary prices.

G. W. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, August 30, 1831. 43-tf.

Charles T. Haigh,

HAS rented Mr. Stedman's Brick Store at Liberty Point, where he offers for sale,
36 Hhds. SUGAR,
120 bags COFFEE,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
Loaf, lump and white Havana Sugar,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
Pepper, Spice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Cassia,
Epsom and Glauber Salts, Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Logwood,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine,
100 kegs cut Nails,
10 tons bar Iron
Blistered Steel, bar Lead, Shot,
Dupont's Powder.
8x10 & 10x12 window Glass,
Tin Plate and Iron Wire,
450 sacks and 1000 bush'ls Liverpool Salt, &c.

☞C. T. H. has a convenient Warehouse in Campbellton, and will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Produce and Merchandize.

Fayetteville, October 1, 1831. 48-4t.

ADDRESS

Of the Anti-Tariff Convention,
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A portion of your fellow citizens, resident in different states of the Union, who are numerous, respectable and intelligent, who like yourselves, are attached to the principles of free government, and ardently devoted to the great constitutional charter, which consecrates and upholds them—who ask only an equal participation in the benefits, and are ready, to bear an equal share of the burthens of the government—who are willing moreover, to concede to others a perfect right to the full enjoyment of whatever they ask for themselves; such a portion of your fellow citizens, whose condition, character, motives and views are thus faithfully delineated, have deputed us to represent them on an occasion deeply interesting to their feelings as men, and vitally important to their interests as citizens of this great confederated Republic. They have called upon us to unite our counsels for the redress of the grievances under which they labour; and have enjoined it upon us, as a duty, to omit no means for the accomplishment of this object, which may consist with our obligations as citizens, and with their own faithful and ardent devotion to the bond of our common union. In the performance of a duty like this we cannot be insensible to the propriety of a frank and respectful communication with our fellow citizens at large. We are members of the same great political family. Our interests are common, and so also are our duties, and it cannot be that any portion of our brethren can desire to withhold from us our just share of the benefits, or to subject us to an undue proportion of the burthens, which flow from the government under which we live. We have equal confidence in their justice and intelligence; and assure ourselves that it is only necessary to bring home to their understandings the conviction of the evils under which we suffer, to secure their cordial co-operation in prompt and effectual measures for their removal. We would commune with you, then, in the spirit of these feelings. We must speak with frankness. It may be that our language will borrow strength from the conviction of our wrongs, but we will not forget the just respect which is due to those who differ from us in opinion, and cannot be unmindful of the affection which we bear, and which we earnestly desire to cherish towards our brethren throughout the Union.

The representatives of portions of our fellow citizens, belonging to different states of this confederacy, have assembled in the city of Philadelphia, to consider the grievances which they suffer under the existing tariff of duties, and to devise, if happily they may do so, some constitutional and peaceful mode of redress. Speaking generally, they have come together as strangers to each other, with all the variety of opinions on most subjects which springs from different habits and pursuits, and is perhaps inevitably incident to the imperfection of our common nature. On one engrossing question, that which constitutes the subject of this address, looking as well to its principles as its details, they have found a concurrence of opinion, which, as they believe, entitles them to ask for that opinion, and for the reasons on which it is founded, the attentive and dispassionate consideration of the American people.

Among the evils which flow from the tariff system, as at present established by law, the ardent and determined opposition to that system, which exists in various parts of the Union,—the deep and settled discontent which is felt, and has been manifested by a numerous, patriotic, and intelligent portion of our fellow citizens,—cannot fail to awaken the liveliest solicitude of every lover of his country. Let it be remembered that this is no transient feeling—the offspring of momentary excitement—one which may be expected to pass away under the influence of a more calm and dispassionate reflection. No—the system of which we complain is not of recent origin, and the feeling of discontent, which was coeval with its institution, time and experience have only served to strengthen and increase. Let those who sincerely desire to perpetuate the political blessings which we enjoy, look to this consideration with the attention which it demands. This is emphatically a government of opinion. The vigor of the laws is a moral force. The bond which unites us in the sense of our common interest—the conviction of our equal rights—the assurance of our capacity to assert, and the feeling that we actually enjoy them. Take from any considerable portion of the American people the consciousness that they are in the full possession of their rights as freemen; substitute for it the spirit of discontent, which springs from the conviction of wrongs inflicted, not inadvertently, but with deliberation, which are not temporary, but enduring; and you array against the government a force which is of like character with that which sustains it—you awaken a feeling of resentment, which is goaded into activity by a sense of oppression, and embittered by the recollection that it is the hand of a brother which inflicts it. Such is the feeling which pervades a numerous and respectable portion of the American people. It cannot be defied, and may not be disregarded, without putting to hazard the safety of the confederacy.

Do you doubt its existence, its nature or degree? Look to the character of this assembly—to the circumstances under which it is convened. Give your attention to the history of the past, and be admonished of the novel and extraordinary spectacle which is presented to your view. Do not close your eyes to the fact that this assembly is altogether without parallel since the foundation of the government—that we are freemen, and the representatives of freemen, who speak to you of our violated rights—that we have come from different and distant parts of the Union, to join in demanding their restoration—that a consciousness of strength is the offspring of united counsels—and that our purpose is not the less firm, because it is announced to you peacefully, and in the spirit of conciliation.

A numerous and respectable portion of the American people do not merely complain that this system is unjust, but they question the right to establish it. They do not doubt—they utterly deny—the constitutional power of Congress to enact it. In justice to that body, we invite your candid attention to a brief consideration of their views on this subject. The constitutional validity or invalidity of an act of Congress does not necessarily depend upon the question whether the judicial department of the government would affirm the one or the other of these propositions. It may be that an act will in its operation and effect be subversive of the principles of the constitution, and yet on its face be superior to all just exception on that ground. Literally and in terms it may be in execution of an expressly granted power—in its operation and effect it may not only transcend that power, but may directly contravene it. Under the pretence of supplying a revenue, Congress may raise money beyond the purposes to which it can be legitimately applied, or may increase the duties to an amount which will be prohibitory of importation, and consequently destructive of all revenue to be derived from that source. Still such an act would purport to be in the execution of the power to lay and collect taxes; and courts of justice judging of it by its terms, and by what is apparent on its face, would not affirm its invalidity. But the constitution is equally obligatory on every department of the government—on the legislator who enacts as well as on the judge who interprets a law. If the former shall so veil his unlawful purpose as to defend it from the scrutiny of the latter, is it less a violation of *his* constitutional obligation? If it be such a violation, can it be constitutionally valid?

If instead of the absence of any express grant of power to protect manufactures, the constitution had contained an express clause of inhibition, an act of Congress, imposing duties beyond the purposes of revenue, and thereby operating as a bounty to the manufacturer, would, they insist, be admitted to be in violation of the constitution, and yet the repugnance would not be manifest upon its face, and would therefore elude the incidental power.

A numerous and intelligent portion of the American people believe that this view is applicable to the tariff of 1828. They admit the power of Congress to lay and collect such duties as they may deem necessary for the purposes of revenue, and within these limits so to arrange those duties as incidentally, and to that extent, to give protection to the manufacturer. They deny the right to convert what they denominate the incidental into the principal power, and transcending the limits of revenue to impose an additional duty substantively and exclusively for the purpose of affording that protection. They admit that Congress may countervail the regulations of a foreign power which may be hostile to our commerce, but they deny their authority permanently to prohibit an importation for the purpose of securing the home market exclusively to the domestic manufacturer,—thereby destroying the commerce they were entrusted to regulate, and fostering an interest which they have no constitutional power to interfere. That portion of our fellow citizens of whom we speak, do not therefore hesitate to affirm, that if the right to enact the tariff law of 1828 be referred to the authority to lay and collect duties, &c., it is a palpable abuse of the taxing power, which was conferred for the purpose of revenue;—if to the authority to regulate commerce, it is as obvious a perversion of that power, since it may be extended to an utter annihilation of the objects which it was intended to protect. Waving however this discussion, we concur in the opinion, that if the aggrieved party is deprived of the protection which the judicial department might otherwise afford, it would strengthen his appeal to the American people to unite with him in correcting the evil by peaceable and constitutional means.

But there is a view of this subject which may claim the concurrence of all those who are prepared to admit that the tariff is unequal in its operation, oppressive and unjust. The constitution of the U. States had its origin in a spirit of compromise. Its object is the security of those rights which are committed to its protection—its principle that of an equal participation in the benefits and in the burthens of the government. A system of taxation which is unequal in its operation, which oppresses the many for the benefit of the few, is therefore unjust, not merely with reference to the great and immutable principles of right which are applicable to human conduct, but is moreover in direct collision with that constitutional equality of right, which this instrument was thus confessedly intended to secure. A distinguished jurist of Massachusetts, one who is advantageously known as such to the people of the Union, has said of the system of which we complain, that it is calculated "to destroy many of the great objects for which the constitution of the United States was originally framed and adopted." Who will affirm that such a system can consist with the spirit of the constitution? Its enactments may be so veiled as to elude the judicial power, and may therefore be obligatory upon the other departments of the government—but as between constituent and agent, between the people and their rulers, the charter will in such case have been violated, and it will belong to them to correct the evil. Why should we fear to enunciate this principle? Is it because the danger of those interests which have grown up under the system? A just consideration of the subject will lead to a directly opposite result. If it be conceded that the system is oppressive, unequal and unjust, can those who profit by it deceive themselves with the expectation of its permanency? Is it prudent to close their eyes to the consequences, to which sooner or later, this conviction must inevitably lead? Distinguished as this system is, by every characteristic which may define a tyranny the most odious, why should we, who are its victims, not stand upon our chartered rights?

As men and brethren we appeal to you then to unite your efforts with ours in the correction of this abuse. A system which is unequal in its operation, and therefore unjust—which is oppressive, because it burthens the many for the benefit of the few—grossly, fatally, unwise and impolitic, since it is subversive of the harmony of the Union—which is in violation of the principles of free government, and utterly at variance with the spirit of justice and mutual concession in which the constitution was conceived and adopted; such a system, if persevered in, must alienate our affections from each other, engender discontents and animosities, and lead inevitably, and with a force which no human power can resist, to the most awful of all calamities. We entreat those who differ from us, seriously to ponder this view of the subject. We entreat them not to misunderstand us. We cannot be deterred from the discharge of our duties to ourselves and our common country by the menace of consequences, and we are equally incapable of using its language to others. It is as men and brothers—in the spirit of an affection which is still warm and undiminished, that we would call their attention to those inevitable results, which neither they nor we will have the power to avert.

Examine the subject for a moment in its connexion with the principles of an enlightened political economy, and see if the considerations which are urged to sustain this system are not fallacious and delusive. The view must be necessarily brief—consisting of hints and suggestions rather than of an extended argument, or of minute details; but our object will be attained if these may serve to awaken a spirit of dispassionate inquiry.

We are the advocates of free trade. The argument which sustains it rests upon a proposition which may not be denied. It is the unquestionable right of every individual to apply his labor and capital in the mode which he may conceive best calculated to promote his own interest. It is the interest of the public that he should so apply it. He understands better than it can be understood by the government, what will conduce to his own benefit; and since the majority of individuals will, if properly protected, be disposed to follow their interests, such an application of their industry and capital must produce in the result the greatest amount of public good. Let it be remembered, that the question relates exclusively to the *application* of capital. It cannot be *generated* by an act of legislation. The power of the government is limited to its *transfer* from one employment to another. It takes from some less favored interest, what it bestows on the one which it professes to protect. It is equally untrue that such a system gives greater employment to labor. Its operation is confined to the simple change of its application. Laws which protect by bounty any peculiar species of labor, cannot be said to encourage *American* industry—that is, directed to various objects. These laws favor only a single class; and since the bounty is not supplied by the government, but taken from the pocket of the individual, the protection which is given to one species of labor, is so given at the expense of every other. That course of legislation, which leaves American capital and labor to the unfettered discretion of those who possess the one and apply the other, can alone be denominated the "American System."

The interference of government, with the right of the individual to apply his labor and capital in such mode as he may think most conducive to his own interest, thus necessarily operates to diminish the aggregate amount of production. In other words, the amount of the necessaries and conveniences of life which are enjoyed by the community is necessarily diminished. If all nations then were willing to adopt the system of free trade for which we contend, which is accordant to the spirit of Christianity and calculated to unite nations in harmony and peace, it cannot be doubted that the interest of each would be promoted. The only question which can be raised on this part of the subject is, whether the adoption of a restrictive policy by one or more nations makes it the interest of others to reciprocate those restrictions.—The answer seems to be sufficiently obvious and satisfactory. The proposition which asserts the superior advantages of a free trade among all nations, rests upon the following principle. The universal freedom of action which it allows, tends most thoroughly to develope the moral and physical energies of each nation, and to apply them to those objects to which they are best adapted. The proposition must be equally true in relation to each nation, whatever may be the policy adopted by others. The nation which resorts to a restrictive policy, legislates to her own disadvantage by interfering with the natural and most profitable employment of capital. To the extent to which she thus excludes another nation from an accustomed or from a desirable market, she occasions, it is true, in that nation also a displacement of capital from its natural channels. But can the remedy consist in a retaliatory system of legislation? in a system of further restrictions imposed by the latter nation? If it be true that a restrictive system in injurious to the nation imposing it, does it cease to be so in regard to the latter nation, because of the wrong done by the former, and because it is also injurious to such nation? When we apply these views to the Corn Laws of Great Britain, considered with reference to their effect upon us, is it not then obvious that a system of pretended retaliation, which enfetters the productive energies of our own people, whatever may be the effect upon that nation, must necessarily increase the evils we ourselves are destined to sustain?

It is strongly urged as a motive to the continuance of the existing Tariff, that its operation has been to effect a reduction of prices. These have, in fact, fallen since 1816, and our opponents contend that this has been the result of domestic competition. A moment's reflection will demonstrate the fallacy of this assertion. We present a single fact in the outset. The diminution of price has been general, as well in relation to articles which are not protected by the existing tariff of duties, as to those which are. It cannot therefore have arisen from this cause. Let us remember now that this diminution of price has occurred everywhere—abroad as well as at home—and not only in an equal, but, as a necessary consequence of the tariff, in a greater degree there than here. Among the causes which have produced this result, two prominent ones are presented to your consideration—the diminished amount of the circulating medium of the world, and the astonishing improvements which have been introduced in the modes of production. The cost of production is less; the comparative value of money has become greater. Can we wonder at the result? Take the case of cotton goods—these have fallen in price here since the enactment of the tariff. But the same thing is true not only in an equal, but in a greater degree abroad—and the reason is obvious. The causes which have produced this result—those which have been before stated—have elsewhere been left to exert their full influence in effecting the reduction of price. Here their operation has been restrained by the conflicting influence of the tariff. The reduction, therefore, with us, has necessarily stopped at a point, which is ascertained by adding the amount of duty to the price of the imported article. Thus the diminution of the price here has not been produced by the tariff, but in despite of it—and has been retarded by it. But for this law the imported, which would take the place of the domestic article in the consumption of the country, would be obtained

at a price greatly below that which we actually pay, and the difference, amounting yearly to many millions of dollars, would be saved to the community.—It cannot be doubted that the prices of all commodities, the domestic production of which is *forced by the imposition of a duty on a foreign article* of similar description, are raised by the amount of duty necessary to effect the exclusion of the foreign article, or that this increase of price is paid by the consumer, and that the loss to the nation which is occasioned by this system of protection, is nearly equal to such difference of price.

The success which has attended the manufacture of cottons, is used to illustrate and enforce another suggestion in favor of the tariff. It is said that, by means of the protection afforded by government, manufacturers are enabled to overcome the difficulties incident to new enterprises, and that this protection is ultimately repaid to the community, in the reduced price at which the article is furnished. We have already shown that this reduction in price in the case referred to, has not resulted from the protective system. Let us look, however, at this suggestion, apart from that consideration. If it be conceded for the purpose of argument, and only for that purpose, that a manufacture might be established by a temporary encouragement from government, which would not otherwise, at least at that time, come into successful operation, and that the community might ultimately be repaid in the manner which is supposed, the following considerations seem decisively to repel the force of that suggestion. The idea of permanent protection is excluded by the nature of the proposition. That which is proposed is temporary merely, and the question whether it is to be ultimately repaid to the community, is of course made to depend on the successful operation of the protected establishment. It is congress who are to determine in advance, upon the propriety of putting at hazard the interests of the community, by the forced establishment of the proposed manufactuce. The question to be determined depends upon the calculation of probabilities, to the correct estimate of which, much practical information is obviously indispensable. Constituted as that body is, it is difficult to conceive of one less fitted for such reference. On the other hand, there is always enough of individual enterprize, intelligence and capital, to test any experiment which gives a fair promise of ultimate remuneration, notwithstanding it may be subject to temporary loss. Left to individual enterprise, the question would be decided by those who have every motive and every means to come to a just conclusion—while the proposed suggestion would throw upon congress those visionary projectors, who having failed to obtain the support of discreet and intelligent capitalists, would play the sure game of securing profit, if, by the rarest accident, profit should arise, and of throwing the loss upon the community, if loss should ensue.

It is said that a dependence upon other nations, for those manufactures which are essential to our wants, is inconsistent with our character as a nation; and in this view that the tariff is essential to national independence. To us the term seems to be strangely misapplied. It is agreed that a system of free trade among all the nations of the world, by securing the application of the highest energies of each, to those objects which it was best qualified to produce, would enlarge the amount of production, and increase the sum of human comfort. But such a state of things would, according to the argument which is urged, be a state of universal dependence; and precisely the same consequence would follow in relation to the commercial intercourse of any given nation with the other nations of the world, to the extent of that inter course, whether a system of free trade or of partial restrictions should prevail. That intercourse consists in the mutual interchange of commodities, and it is impossible to conceive the idea of a dependence on the one side, without recognizing the fact of a corresponding dependence on the other. But such a state of mutual dependence is a source of gratulation rather than of regret, since it gives to each nation an increased facility for the developement of its highest energies, enlarges the sum of its enjoyments, and affords the surest guarantee for the peace and harmony of the world.

If the suggestion be urged in its application to the necessities of our country during a state of war, an equally satisfactory answer may be given. It is unquestionably the duty of every government to be prepared for those conflicts with other nations, which it is not always possible to avoid; but this is most effectually done by the unrestricted exertion of its peaceful energies. In a government constituted as ours is and separated as it is by the Atlantic from the nations of the old world, it is reasonable to presume that such conflicts will be rare. The intervals of peace will probably be of much the longest duration, and our system of permanent policy should therefore be regulated chiefly with a view of this state of our national existence. But the decisive answer to this suggestion is, that money constitutes the sinews of war, and that its exigencies are best provided for by enriching the nation in time of peace. A system of free trade will mainly conduce to this object. The resources which it will furnish will second the services of the neutral trader, and these with our own internal manufactures, which are already independent of Legislative protection, will amply supply our wants in such an emergency.

It is one and not the least of the evils of the system which we deprecate, that it has a tendency to demoralize our citizens, to habituate them to evasions of the laws, and to encourage the odious and detestable practice of smuggling. It is the effect of the protecting duty to raise the price of commodities considerably above that, at which they could be imported at a moderate revenue duty. Unless this is so, it fails to accomplish its destined object, and is entirely useless. The inevitable consequence is, the temptation to clandestine importation, and the facilities which are afforded by our widely extended inland and ocean frontier, give impunity to the smuggler.

On the several interests of agriculture, navigation, commerce, the mechanic arts, and even on manufactures themselves, this system operates with an injurious influence. Speaking with reference to that portion of agriculture, which is employed in the production of articles which must be exported to a foreign market, it is obvious that any considerable diminution of commercial capital, by its transfer to other employments, must have a tendency to diminish their price. It is in the southern portion of the union that this will be most extensively felt. The domestic market will consume a portion of its great staple, which is, comparatively, small, and the immense residue will seek in vain for a foreign market, if the manufactures of other nations are in effect, and permanently, excluded from our ports. This state of things may not at once occur.

The necessity of having a supply of the raw material for the employment of her manufactories, may induce our great customer to submit, for a time, to a system of purchase instead of exchange; but she will be urged by the strongest considerations to seek that supply from those who will receive her manufactures in return. If this system be rendered permanent, and pushed to the prohibitory extent, to which it seems inevitably to tend, the fate of the cotton planter is therefore, irrevocably sealed. Nor is he alone affected by this system of protection. The farmer of the middle states will feel its influence in the increase of the price of labour, as well as of every article which he buys; and if those in the manufacturing districts should find an improved market for the produce of their farms, the considerations just stated, will operate to diminish their profits—and the benefits which they enjoy from the increased investment of capital in their vicinity, will be purchased at the expense of those interests from which that capital has been transferred.

When we direct our attention to the influence of the protecting system on the navigation of the country, we might give to the subject a peculiar interest, by dwelling on the fact, that a ship is the proudest and most successful of our manufactures. From an early period of our history down to the present hour, we have been conspicuous for our skill in ship building. Adverting to it as an art, we have by the elegance of our models, and the minuteness of our finish, raised it from a mechanical, to one of the fine arts. We have applied the principles of a correct taste to *naval* architecture, and have therefore produced the same masterly result in this, as the application of the same principles had produced in the other arts. We might then with perfect fairness and propriety, press the inconsistency of that policy, which seeks the prosperity of manufactures, by loading with burthens that branch of them which has flourished with but little aid, and is necessarily subject to exclusion from the jealousy of foreign nations. We might connect this topic with our navy, and our naval glory, and thus enlist in our behalf the sensibilities of patriotism. But we waive these advantages, and without entering into details, content ourselves with adverting to the positive discouragements to ship building, occasioned by the tariff of 1828. By that tariff, iron, hemp, duck and cordage, are subjected to duties which would be in effect prohibitory, if these articles were not of the first necessity, and their importation indispensable. The quantity of these articles which enter into the construction of a ship, with the labor bestowed on them, constitute one half of its value, and the duties upon them impose upon a new ship of five hundred tons a dry direct tax little short of two thousand dollars, which is paid in advance. We say a *dry*, direct tax, for it is not, as in cases of consumable articles, repaid by the consumer. Neither is it repaid by the freighter, for the rate of freight depends on foreign competiton, and the foreign ship, cheap, because unburthened, settles the price.

The effects of the protecting system upon commerce in general, can only be satisfactorily illustrated by details. It is an important task, and will be faithfully performed by those to whom it is confided. The diminution of imports—a total or partial scarcity of some articles—an increase of price to the consumer, a depression of the mercantile spirit which, under different circumstances, would be animated to new enterprizes, and the consequent check to our attainment of that height of prosperity, to which the freedom of our institutions guides us, these are results which cannot be denied. That actual misery is not felt in a young and free country, where almost every citizen is or easily can be, a proprietor, is not an argument to deter us from the removal of those obstructions to that assured and unexampled ease and comfort of condition, to which the American citizen aspires and is entitled. If to the easy acquisition of good cheap land, he can likewise add, not only the necessaries, but also the blameless luxuries of life, why should he be churlishly prevented by a sordid and monopolising system, which finds enjoyment in restriction, and profusion in prohibition?

Every class of manufactures which is not the object of the bounty of this system, as well as the mechanic arts generally, are injuriously affected, by its operation—Nay, even those manufacturers, who experience this protection, are themselves interested in the removal of these restrictions—The enormity of the profits, in many instances, combined with the uncertainty of the continuance of the system, give to this employment the character of a gambling speculation, rather than that of a regular pursuit of industry. The high rate of profits would occasion a rush of capital from other pursuits, and competition would speedily reduce them to the general level, if the precarious tenure by which they are held did not restrain the movement—Such of them as are adapted to the circumstances of the country, and conducted with the requisite skill and industry, would continue to flourish, although legislative protection were withdrawn. They would still give a fair return for the capital and labour which they employ. The rate of profits would indeed be less, but they would be certain, or liable only to those changes which are common to the whole productive industry of the country. It is with this view of the subject, that the best informed and most intelligent among the manufacturers themselves, cannot resist the conviction that the abandonment of the protecting system, and a return to moderate duties, would be best calculated to promote the steady growth, and the safe and permanent establishment of American manufactures.

There is a remaining suggestion which we desire to present to your consideration—The national debt, which has annually absorbed from ten to twelve millions of revenue, is rapidly diminishing, and will speedily be extinguished. On the first day of January, 1833, the available funds of the government will be adequate to its discharge. The existing tariff of duties will produce thereafter an immense annual revenue, beyond the ordinary wants of the government, and the task of providing a system of measures which shall be adapted to this new and interesting condition of the fiscal concerns of the nation, will then devolve upon the next Congress. How propitious the moment for the establishment of the principles of free trade! An enterprising and intelligent people, possessing in abundance the sources of national wealth, and perfectly unencumbered by debt, may add to their claims upon the gratitude of the world, for having successfully asserted the principles of *free government*, by being the first also to proclaim the principles of a free and *unrestricted commerce*—that genuine "*American System*," which will remove from our borders every vestige of discontent, will give more value to the freedom, which was wrested from the grasp of oppression by the valor of our ancestors, and perpetuate those institutions which are destined by the blessing of God, to secure the happiness of unborn millions.

The following singular proclamation appears in the South Carolina papers.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

By James Hamilton, jr. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been solicited by a large and respectable portion of the citizens of this State, to issue this my Proclamation designating some fit and proper day to be observed by the good people of this Commonwealth, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, "that the Almighty would be pleased to direct us to the means most pleasing in his sight, of removing the National oppression under which we suffer."

Now, know ye, in compliance with the foregoing request I do hereby designate the second Thursday in November next, as a solemn day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer. In furtherance of which I do invite the Clergy of the several religious denominations of this state, to assemble their respective congregations, and by apt and suitable discourse to impress upon their hearers our entire dependence on Almighty God for all things, the least of them as not too minute for his wise Providence, or the greatest for his paternal care. I moreover invoke them to mingle with their Prayers a Thanksgiving for his manifold spiritual and temporal blessings—that it should have been within the dispensation of his merciful Providence that we should have been born where the gospel is pouring the beams of its refreshing light on a land rich in the best fruits of the earth; in a land enjoying religious, political, social, and civil institutions of inestimable worth and importance. On this day, so set apart, I do hereby recommend and request the good people of this state to abstain from all secular occupations and amusements, that we may dedicate our whole hearts to the solemn service of that Being whose mercy we seek, and whose blessings we implore.

Major Eaton (late Secretary of War) and his family, on their way to Tennessee, passed through Hagerstown, (Md.) on the 4th inst.

The election which has just been held in the State of Delaware, has resulted triumphantly for the National Republican cause. The majority in the State is about 530.—*Nat. Int.*

FOREIGN.

New York, October 12.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Hannibal, from London, brings papers to the 1st ult. a week later than previous accounts. The tidings respecting Poland, though no battle has been fought, are sad indeed; for, with our distrust of the Prussian medium through which they come, we yet fear, from the circumstantial details of names and occurrences, that civil discord and anarchy may have ruined as noble a cause as ever freemen drew their swords for. Such particulars of the alleged massacres at Warsaw, and of the deposition of the Commander-in-Chief, as the papers furnish, will be found among our extracts, together with the comments thereon of some of the leading London papers. In the midst of the difficulties, the Russian forces, abundantly supplied, it is now said, were closing around the city, which would too soon and surely fall beneath their assault, if not previously undermined by internal discord. The partial insurrection in Hungary, stirred up in some degree by sympathy for their gallant neighbors, will be too late to avail aught for Poland, and only serve to bring down the Imperial vengeance of Austria upon those concerned in them.

The French army had, it would appear, commenced its retrograde movement from Belgium, though until it re-cross the frontier, there will be always a possibility of finding motives for delaying that final step. According to a new protocol of the five powers, to which both Belgium and Holland are understood to have acceded, an armistice for six weeks was agreed on. The new project for the Peerage in France, as proposed to the Chamber in the name of the King, in submitting the creation of Peers for life in unlimited numbers to the King alone, without hereditary descent, would as it seems to us, make the House of Peers mere vassels of the Crown. An hereditary Peerage would be less inimical to popular rights and more independent than such a Peerage.

A report, by the way of Paris, that the Cholera Morbus had broken out with violence in Vienna, is of dire omen to the south and west of Europe. We hope it will prove unfounded.

In England, the Reform Bill was still the chief topic and without any great progress having been effected in it since the previous dates.

The Minister *Extraordinary*, JOHN RANDOLPH, who was sent with a roving commission to St. Petersburgh, has returned in the Hannibal. As he has not been *near* his post since the cholera has prevailed in Russia, he will not, we presume, be subjected to quarantine.

PARIS, AUG. 28.—Intelligence of a decisive battle having been fought in Poland has not reached us, but we learn with pain and apprehension that a deputation of the representatives of the nation, with the immortal Czartoryaki at their head, have deemed it their duty to proceed to the camp of the Polish Generalissimo, and demand his retirement from the command or that he forthwith offer battle to the enemy. In any point of view, this alternative is so obviously alarming to a general observer, that the result is looked for with more than feverish anxiety.

At Berlin there was news from the Russian head quarters in Poland, down to the 18th. The Russian army was then manœuvring within five miles of Warsaw, and apparently well informed of what was then passing in that capital.

Warsaw, Aug. 17.—Yesterday and the day before were days of horror. The Patriotic Club, long irritated against the established authorities, and dissatisfied at not seeing Gen. Jankowsky condemned to death, at length determined on taking violent measures. On the 14th, the Club formally demanded that Gen. Skrzynecki should be ordered to Warsaw. Hereupon they proceeded to the castle, where the 200 National Guards scarcely offered any resistance. The seven prisoners of state were found, were murdered in their rooms, and their bodies thrown into the gutter, or hung up at the lamp posts. The rioters then proceeded to the houses of several persons already acquitted, and to the House of Correction, in which not only the agents of the late police, but also debtors and cheats, were confined; many of them were put to death and their bodies hung up without much ceremony. In this way, 35 persons lost their lives during the first night. Among them were Generals Jankowski, Bukoski, Hurtig Salaki, and Bentkowski; the Russian Chamberlain Fustiane; a Russian lady of the name of Bazanow, the Councillor of State Hanckiewlez who had been acquitted; Major Petrikowski, and several police agents. Lassel, the confectioner, who had been acquitted, was saved with much difficulty by Gen. Krukewiecki.

Yesterday, about noon, a Russian captain of cavalry, who had been wounded and taken prisoner, was torn from a wagon as it entered the city, and cruelly murdered. In the afternoon, Rawecki, the curator of the schools, was hung at a lamp post. During the night, Gen. Krukewiecki was re-appointed Governor of the city. His first measure was to send for military reinforcements, so that a repetition of these horrors is scarcely to be expected. The French and Austrian Consuls had already demanded their passports, the government being no longer in a condition to afford them protection. To-day, however, in compliance with a wish intimated to them, they have determined not to set off as yet. To-day the Government hitherto existing has been dissolved, and Gen. Krukewiecki has been placed at the head of the new government, with very extended powers. During the hours of terror he displayed much energy and personal bravery. He has already had the President and ten members of the Club arrested. By virtue of the powers placed in his hands he has appointed General Prondzynki to the chief command in the army, who is said to have already accepted the appointment.

A bulletin from the Russian head quarters gives an account of several skirmishes with the Polish forces, in which the advantage is claimed by the Russians. In one of them, they state that several hundreds were killed, and Colonel Gallois, with five staff and twenty-nine other officers, and 1,222 men, were made prisoners.

From the Courier of the 30th Aug.

AUSTRIA.—The Nuremburg Correspondent of the 21st instant, which arrived this morning, states that very serious troubles had broken out in Hungary. The following are extracts:

"*The Danube, Aug.* 15.—The insurrection of the peasants in some of the north eastern counties of Hungary, increases in a rather alarming manner, so that the magistrates have applied for a military force, and two battalions of artillery were accordingly sent thither from Peath on the 12th. At first the insurrection was directed only against the measures adopted for checking the cholera, because they were in many places very oppressive, and some of the authorities and officers behaved in an arbitrary and even wanton manner, which could not possibly be the intention of the wise measures of the Government.—These peasants now exercise a cruel vengeance on all landowners, officers and physicians; and we hear many horrid particulars of this kind. The insane notion that the physicians sought to poison the poor people by order of the Government, is generally spread, and wo to the physician or nobleman, who falls into the hands of the infuriated peasantry. There is, however, no doubt that the military will soon put an end to these troubles.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 1.

The sales of the week are 18,000 bags; in prices there is no alteration.

Mr. McLEAN.—The following is an extract of a letter published in the Providence American on Saturday, and probably written by Mr. Hallett, the editor, who was a member of the Anti-masonic Convention. It was dated at Baltimore, Sept. 26, before Mr. Wirt was nominated:

"You will hear of dissensions in the Convention relative to candidates, and there is doubtless much anxiety and feeling on this subject. But those who calculate on this difference of opinion preventing an ultimate and almost unanimous nomination, will be deceived. One thing is certain, Mr. McLean will not be a candidate. He has expressed his opposition to secret societies, and evinced not an unwillingness to be nominated by the Anti-masonic Convention. He has ardent friends in the Convention, though probably never a majority; and even his friends have doubts of the distinct views he entertains on this subject. It is certain that he is not known in Ohio as an Anti-mason.

"All speculation on this matter is however put at an end by a letter from Mr. McLean, declining the nomination. As he requested his reasons might be laid before the Convention, and they have been publicly read, I see no objection to stating them, as they will prevent misapprehension; and some of them are highly honorable to Mr. McLean. They are, first, that Jackson, Clay, and Calhoun will be candidates, and a fourth would only distract, and tend to prevent an election by the People, which he should fear would be injurious to the best interests of the country. He considers also that in the present state of affairs, a President elected by less than a majority of the votes of the people, could not successfully administer the Government, and that he should possess in advance the public confidence, of which fact, a majority of the suffrages of the People is the only satisfactory evidence. Mr. McLean also says that his situation on the Bench imposes considerations of prudence and delicacy, which do not arise, perhaps, from any other official station. He admits the right of the People to elect their Chief Magistrate from any department; but it would seem that a member of the Judiciary should decline the contest, unless the use of his name would be likely to tranquilize the public mind, and advance the prosperity of the country. Mr. McLean, therefore, without presuming that his name would be favorably considered by the Convention, requests that if it should come under consideration, the reasons might be made known why he most respectfully declines the honor of being presented to that respectable body for nomination to the Presidency."

Mr. Ellmaker.—The recent nomination of this gentleman to the Vice Presidency has created a desire in the public mind to learn something of his character, which from his retiring habits, is but little known beyond the bounds of his native State. We therefore insert the following very favorable notice of Mr. E. from the Village Record of September 1828:

"Amos Ellmaker, Esq. Attorney General of the Commonwealth, is one of those men, certainly extraordinary in this age, who unites the highest qualifications for public life, with the least political ambition.

"When a student, Mr. Ellmaker was noted for uncommon devotion to his books. Pleasure could not allure him to idleness. Idleness to him had no pleasure. But though Bacon and Blackstone—Coke and Chitty, and other luminaries of the law, might occupy the time usually devoted by students to the attainment of their profession, the hours appropriated by other young men to relaxation and amusement were by him occupied in literary and scientific studies. Natural and moral philosophy were those in which he most delighted. Classical literature came in as a relief to severer reading. On being admitted to the bar the profession found in him a sound, well-read lawyer, of rare endowments, and unusual literary attainments. Without seeking practice, practice flowed in upon him.—Without soliciting offices, offices high and honorable have constantly solicited his acceptance.* The duties of the public stations he has filled have been performed to universal satisfaction. To say that his principles are sound, and his integrity pure, is to pay but the ordinary compliment due to public men in our State; but the urbanity of manners and delicacy of feeling which distinguish Mr. Ellmaker, add new lustre to the stern virtues which adorn his character. Studious of retirement, fond of literary and philosophical ease, he never courts the angry debate, or voluntarily throws himself into the political arena; but a thorough Republican, an ardent friend of liberty and the rights of man, private inclination would not stand a moment in the way of public duty, when the general welfare should, in his judgment, call for active personal exertions. Distinguished already, it will probably be his lot to act a yet more conspicuous part in public affairs. We know that good men, intimately acquainted with him, look to Mr. Ellmaker as among the citizens of highest promise in the State. At the repeated solicitations of Gov. Shulze, he accepted the present appointment. A pattern of public and private virtue, he sets an example to young men, worthy of their strictest attention. More might have been said with truth. I could not say less. Nothing would be more unexpected to him than this notice, should it meet his eye, the writer craves his indulgence. His justification is, that public men belong to the public."

*Mr. Ellmaker was twice tendered a seat on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania—the last time by Gov. Shulze. He was also solicited by President Monroe to accept the Secretaryship of the Navy.

Mr. Webster and Mr. Wirt.—A citizen of Baltimore, who lately visited Mr. Webster at his seat in Virginia, gives the following as a part of his interesting conversation with that great and good man:

"Speaking of Mr. Webster, Mr. MacLeod remarked, that on reading an oration delivered by him when a youth, unknown to fame, he expressed his conviction, that he was destined to fill a large space in public esteem; that he then developed genius, and the assurance of those brilliant talents, which have since electrified the Senate, and exalted his reputation as an orator and statesman to the apex of fame.

"In the reputation, health, and prosperity of his distinguished townsman, Mr. Wirt, he manifested a deep solicitude; and throughout Virginia he is considered to be one of her most cherished sons."

POLITICS.—We find the following paragraphs in the Washington Telegraph of Saturday evening last:

"The nomination of Mr. Wirt must unite all that Mr. Clay cannot obtain all the votes opposed to Gen Jackson. The Journal of Commerce insists that Mr. Clay is as much an anti-mason as Mr. Wirt. This may be true, but it is certain Mr. Clay, nevertheless, cannot obtain the anti-masonic vote. What, then, remains for Mr. Clay to do? The re-election of Mr. Clay was opposed on the ground that Mr. Clay had voted for Mr. Adams under a hope that he would advance his own chances for the Presidency. Mr. Clay asserts that he foresaw General Jackson's want of capacity, and put his objections and character upon the issue. Now will posterity say, if he now perseveres in by dividing the opposition, secures the election of the present incumbent? Will the re-election of Gen. Jackson be received by all, and particularly by posterity, as a confirmation of the condemnation of Mr. Clay and of all those who acted with him in 1825? Will Mr. Clay thus sacrifice himself and his political friends? We cannot believe it will.

What then remains to be done? The organization of parties is against Mr. Clay, and against Gen. Jackson; the withdrawal of Mr. Clay dissolves the organization of the Jackson party, and leaves Gen. Jackson without apology for continuing a candidate, and the expense of his principle of a second term, so often repeated. Mr. Wirt is not our choice for President. But as between him and Jackson there can be no hesitation. Let it be distinctly understood that Mr. Clay is no candidate. Let those who desire to put an end to the administration of Kendall, Lewis, & Co., organize themselves peaceably and in good faith into a just consideration of public sentiment. Let the next Congress develop the malpractices of Jackson, and we pledge our co-operation, with a firm belief that FACTS will be disclosed which will produce such an effect upon public sentiment as to send Gen. Jackson back to the Hermitage without a single electoral vote out of the State of Tennessee."

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Gross invectives and disparagement are still lavished, in the Jackson papers, upon the ex-secretaries of the Navy and the Treasury, and the ex-attorney General. It would appear, by them, that President Jackson's choice for his ministry, in the first instance, of arrant knaves and blockheads, with the exception of the self-immolated Secretary of State, and the sole survivor at Washington the Postmaster General, to whom could have been applied Moore's pathetic distich:

"'Tis the last rose of summer left blooming alone
Its lovely companions all faded and gone"

A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who seems to be well-informed, says that the Caucus of the Anti-masons held at Baltimore on Tuesday night the 5th instant, continued till two o'clock the next morning; and that at the final ballot (in Caucus) for a candidate for the Presidency, 96 votes were given for Judge McLean, and 7 for Mr. Wirt. We had heard before that the Convention was much at a loss in determining upon its candidate. There must have been thirty votes besides the above, if nearly all the Members of the Convention were present in the Caucus. For whom were these votes cast?—*Nat. Int.*

The Boston Daily Advertiser mentions that a Convention of Anti-Masonic delegates, from the several counties in Massachusetts, was held in that city on Tuesday last, at which John Quincy Adams was nominated as a candidate for Governor, and Thomas L. Winthrop for Lieutenant Governor, of Massachusetts.

[Mr. Adams rejected this nomination, and the Hon. Samuel Lathrop was substituted in his stead.]

Elections are daily taking place for Members of the Convention of the Friends of the Manufacturing interest, which is about to be held in the City of New York.

This seems to be the year of conventions. We like them for one thing, whatever be the object; and that is, they bring leading citizens from remote and opposite parts of the Union together, and may, in their consequences, assist to obliterate some of those prejudices such as the anti-tariff excitement, the foundations of which are in a great measure topographical.—*Nat. Int.*

An extraordinary session of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, has been convened by proclamation of the Governor, for the 5th November next. The immediate object of this anticipated meeting, appears to be to afford the Legislature an opportunity of repealing the existing laws permitting the importation of slaves, in consequence of recent events in Virginia, &c. Another object, probably, will be the election of a U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Livingston as Secretary of State.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1831.

The Foreign News on the preceding page gives rise to the most gloomy fears for the fate of the gallant Poles. If it be true that Warsaw has been the scene of such internal disorders, whilst a hostile army was at its very gates, we can hardly hope that it has not fallen; and with its fall must end the struggle. It may be, however, that these reports of discord originate in the Russian army, and are circulated for the purpose of depressing the friends of Poland in France and England. A few days will probably dispel all doubts.

The next Presidency.—Whom will the friends of Mr. Calhoun support? They compose a class neither few in number nor weak in moral power, in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia; with perhaps others.—They have been driven with outrage and indignity from communion with the Jackson party, in which many of them held no subordinate rank, and we would fain believe, that in addition to the personal feelings engendered by the relentless warfare waged against them by the Administration party, they have the higher and nobler motive to actuate them, of disapprobation of many of the leading traits which distinguish this Administration from its predecessors; especially of its proscription of faithful officers for opinion's sake—a principle which we consider more corrupt, and more seriously detrimental to the best interests of the nation, than any which has ever crept into its Administration. Can the friends of Mr. Calhoun support Gen. Jackson? We think not. They have been disappointed in him—in the man and in the President. *They expected to see* a dignified, sensible man, the ardor of whose temperament had been cooled down by age and gratified ambition; who would carry no personal feelings into the Executive chair, nor suffer any to reach him there. *They have seen*, too many outbreakings of the temper which made him the dread of peaceful men in earlier life; his friends driven from him; his whole soul apparently engaged in the *dignified* occupation of forcing a woman of doubtful character upon a society which scorned her. As President, he has been a Tariff man and an Anti-Tariff man, a friend of Internal Improvements and their enemy; an advocate for limiting the service of the President to a single term, and yet consenting to serve a second; condemning the practice of appointing Members of Congress to office, and yet sinning more deeply in that particular than any of his predecessors. In leading measures, he has been consistent in one point, and that is, opposition to the United States Bank, an institution on which, it is hardly too much to say, the very salvation of the currency and finances of the country depends. The friends of Mr. Calhoun cannot support Gen. Jackson.

Can they throw their weight into the scale of Mr. Clay—a man the very opposite of Mr. Calhoun in nearly all but talents and patriotism? They do not dream of such a thing.

Whom, then, will they support? The prospects of Mr. Clay may seem to his friends flattering, but very few of them can hope that he will prevail in a contest between himself, Gen. Jackson and Mr. Wirt. Will they cling to him, notwithstanding, and thus ensure the success of the man of all others whom they cannot wish to succeed? Let *them* give up Mr. Clay, and at their Convention in Baltimore in December next, select any unexceptionable man, Mr. Wirt, or Mr. McLean, for instance, upon whom all parties opposed to Gen. Jackson can unite without a sacrifice of principle, and we have no doubt that this will be the man whom the friends of Mr. Calhoun will support. We do not ask the Clay party to take up Mr. Calhoun, for that would be as unreasonable as to expect the Calhoun party to support Mr. Clay, but we ask them to give up their wishes, even their hopes, but not any strong assurance, of success, for the good of their country. Let there be a *union* of all good men, in the great work of cleansing the Augean stable, and restoring it, if possible, to the wholesome condition of former times.

For anti-masonry we care not a fig, but we do not hesitate to say, that we consider the candidate of that party, Mr. Wirt, a man of perfectly unexceptionable character, on whom all parties may unite with entire confidence that an administration directed by such a head, would be a safe, honest and able one.

We close these reflections, (which we hope our readers will not consider impertinent) with the assurance, the only one we feel at liberty to make under the present uncertain state of the subject, that *we* cannot and will not support either Jackson or Clay for President.

New Papers.—Hamilton C. Jones, Esq., has issued proposals for a new paper in the town of Salisbury, N. C., to be called "The Carolina Watchman." It will be in favor of the present Administration.

We have received the first number of the "Milton Spectator," published by Nathaniel J. Palmer.

Georgia.—The Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, a Clark man and a Calhoun man, has been elected Governor of Georgia. The returns have not been received from all the counties, but enough is known to induce the papers, friendly to the present Governor, Gilmer, to admit that they have been defeated. The majority will probably not exceed 2000.

Maryland.—The election in this State for Members of Congress and of the House of Delegates, has resulted in favor of the Clay party, by a large majority. Of the nine members of Congress, five are in favor of Mr. Clay; and of the House of Delegates, 59 are Clay men, and 21 Jackson men. The entire Senate, (elected for six years,) is favorable to Mr. Clay.

The members of Congress elected are, Messrs. Francis Thomas, Geo. C. Washington, Benedict I. Semmes, Daniel Jenifer, B. C. Howard, J. T. H. Worthington, Geo. E. Mitchell, John L. Kerr, and John S. Spence.

In the last Congress, Maryland had but three anti-Jackson members. Now, in the event of the choice of President devolving on the House of Representatives, the vote of Maryland will be against Gen. Jackson.

The Anti-Tariff Convention adjourned on Friday the 7th inst. after a session of six days. Mr. Berrien's Address to the People of the United States, which we insert in to-day's paper, was adopted, without alteration, and almost without debate. It seemed to be the desire on all hands to avoid debate upon disputed points, that the Convention might separate without any interruption to those kindly feelings in which it met. This course was wisely persevered in—harmony was preserved, and the hopes of the Tariffites have been disappointed. Of the character of the Address we need not speak: it will commend itself to the attention of every one.

When it came up for the decision of the Convention, the following proceedings took place:—

A motion was made by the Hon. Albert Gallatin to strike out that portion of the Address commencing "in justice to that body," (Congress,) and ending with the words—"why should we, who are the victims of the system, not stand upon our chartered rights?"

After this proposition by the hon. gentleman from New York, a brief, and amicable, but spirited discussion took place in which Messrs. Gallatin, Berrien, Lynch, of S. C. and Carpenter of Maine, took a part.

The ayes and noes were then called, and the Convention, by a vote of 168 to 33, negatived the motion of Mr. Gallatin.

And then the Address was adopted, by a vote of 172 to 29.

A committee of one member from each State represented, with Mr. Gallatin at its head, was appointed to collect facts in relation to the operation of the Tariff, and present them to Congress in the shape of a Memorial.

The following is a list of the Delegates from North Carolina who attended the Convention:

Messrs. Joseph B. Skinner, Charles Fisher, Louis D. Wilson, James Iredell, William R. Holt, Joseph B. G. Roulhac, Wm. W. Jones, Edward B. Dudley, Wm. A. Blount, Joseph D. White, S. T. Sawyer, David Outlaw, T. S. Hoskins, Robert C. G. Hilliard, John E. Wood, J. W. Cochran.—16.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the probable good to result from the Anti-Tariff Convention, gives the following report which we suppose can hardly be true:

"As a part of the history of these times, we may state what is understood to be a fact at Philadelphia, that Mr. Clay addressed a letter to a friend in that city, which was received only a day or two before the Convention met, stating his belief, and we understand his wishes, that the Tariff System might be so altered by the next Congress, as to be better accommodated to the desires of the Southern politicians. When *he* begins to totter, is it a time for *us* to despond."

The Enquirer also says,

"We have another cheering sign in a late No. of Mr. Carey's new series of the "Olive Branch:"

"For the sake of *harmony* (says he) the protecting duties may be *modified* and some of them GREATLY REDUCED. *Many of them are* INJUDICIOUS, and *some of them* OPPESSIVE."

The Cotton Crop is said to be materially injured, not only in this State, but generally throughout the Southern States. The causes are said to have been the lateness of the spring, and the wet weather. The Northern merchants and the English manufacturer will no doubt be slow to believe this; as they have heard the same cry year after year, without finding it verified. It would not be worth our while, therefore, to say that we are satisfied of the fact.

It may gratify public curiosity to state that Gov. Stokes has determined to fit up, for the accommodation of the Legislature, at its ensuing session, the Government House in which he resides, from a belief that it possesses greater conveniences for a deliberative body than any other building in the City.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Grand Jury of the Superior Court, which was held in this City last week, found as a "*true bill*," an Indictment submitted to them by the Attorney General, against WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and ISAAC KNAPP, the editor and the publisher of a paper, printed at Boston, entitled "THE LIBERATOR." It appears that a number of this journal, containing the most reckless and unjustifiable allusions to the attempted insurrection amongst the Slaves in this State, came to the Post Office *here*, a few days since, and was read by those who could get hold of it, as a matter of curiosity—thus giving it circulation and publication in this county, in contravention of an Act of the General Assembly. The Grand Jury having found the Bill of Indictment, we suppose the Governor of this State will demand the accused, but whether they will be surrendered or not, by the Governor of Massachusetts, is another matter. The Act of Assembly, referred to, makes the circulation of seditious publications in this State, punishable for the *first* offence by whipping and imprisonment, and for the *second*, by death, without the benefit of Clergy.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Greenville S. C. Mountaineer states that a great number of horses have been driven through that place this season; and that on one day there were *twelve hundred* horses and mules from Kentucky and Tennessee in that village. The Editor marvels how so many can be disposed of in that State these *hard times*, and conjectures that some of those so greatly opposed to buying Kentucky cattle three years since, have relaxed a little.

"*Honor to whom honor.*"—When Chief Justice Marshall entered the Free Trade Convention, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, the whole assembly rose to receive him. The Bar of Philadelphia, after tendering him a public dinner, which he declined on account of feeble health, have requested him to sit for his portrait. Henry Inman, Esq., is to be the artist.—*N. Y. American.*

The U. S. Revenue.—We understand from Washington, says the New York Enquirer, that the United States Revenue for the present year will exceed the estimates by *eight millions of dollars.* It was estimated at twenty-two millions of dollars—it will reach thirty millions.

Wheeling, Oct. 8.

The Ohio Canal is now open from Lake Erie to within four miles of Chilicothe, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. On Monday of last week, the water was let into the Columbus feeder, and the first boat arrived there from Lake Erie. The event was celebrated by a salute of twenty-four guns, a procession, a dinner, &c. Truly, the citizens of Ohio have reason to rejoice and exult in the success which has attended this stupendous work of Internal Improvement, by their infant State.

A number of the merchants of Chilicothe have received their supplies of fall and winter goods by the way of the canal for one dollar and eighty-seven cents per hundred, including commissions, &c. By the former route they paid about four dollars a hundred.—*Gaz.*

The famous Pear Tree, planted by Gov. Endicott, in 1628 (203 years,) on his farm in Danvers, then a part of Salem, has this year borne three bushels of pears. The species is Bon-Cretien. This tree has survived many generations of men, and is almost the only *first settler* remaining.

DIED,

At Rock Fish, Duplin County, on the 4th instant, aged about 60, Mr. JOHN BONEY, a respectable inhabitant of that county.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Oct. 12, Schrs. Packet Eliza from New York, Renown from do, Baltimore from Baltimore, Bahamian from Nassau, N. P.

CLEARED, Schrs. Acadia for St. Vincent, Protection for Baltimore.

Wilmington Prices.—Steam Mill Boards and Scanling, $12 a 14, River do 4 a 6, S. M. Flooring Boards 15, River do. 11, Timber 4 a 5, Staves, W. O. hhd. in water, 10 a 12, do. dressed on wharf 20 a 25, do. R. O. hhd. in water 7 50, do. dressed 12 a 15, Shingles 1 a 1 50, Tar, in the water 70 a 75, Turpentine do. 1 65, Cotton 7 a 8, Rice 3, Corn 60c. Bacon 8, Molasses 31c. Coffee 13 a 14, Salt 40 a 50, Sugar 7 a 8.—*Recorder Oct.* 12.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, on every Tuesday Morning.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated	From D.	C.	To D.	C.
Beef, Fresh in Market, -	lb.		2½		3
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf.	gallon	1	75	2	
Peach -	do		40		50
Apple -	do		35		40
Bacon - -	lb		9		10
Beeswax - -	do		18		
Bagging - -	yard		15		17
Coffee, prime green -	lb		15		
2d and 3d quality.	do		14		
Candles, mould -	do		14		
Cotton - -	100lbs	8		8	25
Corn - -	bushel		40		
Copperas - -	100lbs	4		4	50
Flax - -	lb		15		18
Flaxseed, rough -	bushel	1	10	1	20
Flour, superfine -	barrel	4	75		
Fine -	do	4	25	4	50
Fish, Herrings (none) -	do			4	25
Mackerel, No. 3, -	do			4	50
Mullet, -	do			4	25
Feathers -	lb		30		31
Gin, Holland -	gallon	1	25	1	50
Country -	do				50
Ginger -	lb		12½		
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	3	50		
10x12	do	3	75		
Hides, green -	lb		4		
Ditto. dry -	do		10		
Iron -	100lb	4	50	5	
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1	50	1	75
Lime (scarce) -	cask	4			
Lard - -	lb		9		10
Leather, Skirting -	do		27		30
Sole -	do		25		28
Bridle -	side	2	50	3	50
Lead, Bar -	lb		7		8
Logwood - -	100lb	2	50	3	
Molasses - -	gallon		32		35
Nails, Cut, assorted -	lb		7		7½
Wrought -	do		18		20
Shingles - -	1000	2			
Oats - -	bushel		28		30
Oil, Currier's -	barrel	16		18	
Linseed -	gallon		75		80
Pork - -	barrel			10	
Plaster, Paris -	ton	7	50		
Powder, Dupont's -	keg	7			
Paints, White Lead -	do	3	50	4	
Spanish Brown -	do	2		2	80
Yellow Ochre -	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica -	gallon	1	40	1	75
W. I. -	do		70		80
New England -	do		45		50
Rice - -	100lb	4		5	
Rags - -	lb		2½		3
Shot - -	bag	2		2	25
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	9			
Common -	do	7	50	8	50
Loaf and Lump -	lb		15		20
Salt, Liverpool -	bushel		65		70
Turk's Island, &c. -	do		75		
Salts, Epsom -	lb		10		15
Glauber -	do		5		
Steel, American -	do		8		9
E. Blistered -	do		16		19
German -	do		14		17
Saltpetre -	do		15		18
Tallow - -	do		8		
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1	75	2	
Hyson -	do	1	37½		
Tobacco, Leaf -	100lb	2	50	3	
Manufactured -	do		5	20	
Tin, ⅓ x -	box	12		12	50
Wheat - -	bushel		75		
Whiskey - -	gallon		40		
Wines, Madeira, L. P. -	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira -	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe -	do	1	50	1	75
Malaga -	do		70		80

CASH FOR NEGROES.

The highest market price will be paid in United States money for twenty or twenty-five young likely *NEGROES*, by the Subscriber.

HOPE H. SLATTER.

Fayetteville, 18*th October*, 1831. 50-8w.

N. B. I can be found at all times at Mr. Millar's Tavern, on the Court House Square.

UMBRELLAS.

We have just received from the Manufacturer, one Case of *SILK UMBRELLAS*, some of which are of a very superior quality, with neat Ivory handles, and will be sold low.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

Fayetteville, October 18. 150-tf

Seasonable Dry GOODS.

NOBLE, M'KEE & CO.

HAVE received by the schooner *Renown* and other recent arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a portion of their *Fall supply of Staple and*

Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which will be found a choice assortment of rich and fashionable Fall Calicoes, India and Satin Levantines, black and fancy colored Gros-de-Swiss, and Gros-de-Naps, plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Nansook, book and mull Muslins, 6-4 Cambrics, plain and embroidered thread cambric Handkerchiefs, fancy pocket and shoulder do., Cashmere long & square Shawls, black and colored Circassians and Boubazetts, Irish Linens, Lawn, bird-eye and table Diapers, Whitney, duffle and point Blankets, red, white and green Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres & Satinetts, Toilinett and other fancy Vestings, ¾ and 6-4 blue negro Cloth, black and colored worsted Stockings, Bombazines, Norwich Crapes, Circassian Plaids, cotton Oznaburgs and cotton Fringes, ¾, 4-4, and 6-4 brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings, &c. &c., all of which they will sell at a *small advance* on the *original cost*.

Fayetteville, October 18. 50-tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J. Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which ARE,

Rose, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto.,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Bed-tick, Baize and Flannels,
Mull mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.

These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate profits.

Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50tf.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN who has some knowledge of the business, wishes to get a situation in a respectable Store in this place, and will be satisfied with a moderate compensation for his services.

Fayetteville, October 17. §50-tf§

GIVE US A STRONG PULL, AND

30,000 DOLLARS

Shall be your Reward!

B. W. HEWSON,

thankful to his customers for their former patronage, and as it is his intention of closing his business in this place, cannot take leave of them without presenting to their consideration, one more *SPLENDID SCHEME*. This is the last Lottery he will sell Tickets in, and would recommend to one and all, to *make one more trial*—try your luck now, if you never try again. The Scheme is good, *look* and *judge* for yourselves.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY,

Draws in Richmond the 28th of October.

CAPITALS.

30,000 DOLLARS,
20,000 DOLLARS,
10,000 DOLLARS,
3,000 DOLLARS,
FIFTY of 1,000 DOLLARS,
SIXTY-SIX of 500 DOLLARS,

Besides numerous smaller Prizes.

Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, will meet with prompt attention.

Cash paid at sight for all Prizes as soon as drawn.

Address to

B. W. HEWSON,
Petersburg, Virginia.

October 12, 1831.

$100 Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 6th instant, near Wynnsborough, Fairfield District, South Carolina, two negro men, one named *TOM* and the other *ESSICKS*. Tom is about 30 years of age (he says himself 36) of a light complection, not very stout, height not known, but should suppose he was about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; I purchased him in September last, of Joseph Newkirk, New Hanover County, N. C. where he will aim for. Essicks is something stouter than Tom but much about the same height, with small whiskers, and his upper fore teeth a little decayed; I purchased him of Stephen Register, So. Washington, New Hanover County, No. Carolina, who purchased him a short time previous of a widow woman in the neighborhood, name not recollected. I will give $100 for them delivered to me in Natchez, Mississippi, or $50 if delivered in South Carolina, to Col. Austin T. Peay, Fairfield District, or $25 if confined in any jail so that I get them. Should those negroes be confined in any jail, and this Advertisement come to the knowledge of the Jailer, he will confer a favor on the Subscriber by sending him information (by letter) to Natchez, Mississippi.

SIMON MURCHISON.

Natchez, Mississippi, October 10, 1831. 50tf.

☞The Editor of the Columbia Southern Times is requested to publish the above *four times* and forward his bill to this office for payment.

GALES & SONS' N. CAROLINA ALMANACK,

FOR

1832,

Received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by E. J. HALE.

October 18.

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ic United States Bank.—We have seen ted, as a grave charge against the Bank, part of it is owned by Foreigners, and that *st be therefore under Foreign influence*, this is given as one reason why the should not be re-chartered.

t, as Franklin would say, *how* is *the fact?* e fact is, that foreigners may buy stock, ay take interest for it—and that is all can do. Not one of them can be a di—nor can they even vote for a choice of tors.

e connexion of these foreigners with the Bank, amounts just to this,—that they some of their money to Americans to trade —and trust an American Bank to take of it for them.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

lcanic Rocks.—The following statement cting the recent appearance of a volcanic d in the Mediterranean, was forwarded to nglish Consulate, at Smyrna.

pt. J. Alexander, of the British schr. Challenas deposed to the following effect: that on the uly, he fell in with the British barque Regalia, ington master, from Odessa, who informed him hilst he was below in the cabin, on the 9th inat nine o'clock A. M., the man at the helm call-, that there was an explosion ahead of the ship. essel was steering N. W. Capt. L., on coming deck, beheld immense quantities of fire and issuing from the sea. After a short interval, two high rocks completely formed: the large supposed to be about the size and shape of the of Pomo, in the Adriatic. They continued vi- until nearly noon, when the explosion again enced. The ship was now within five miles of ruption, and Capt. L, becoming anxious for her hauled her out to the S. W. From this time P. M., when he lost sight of them, the erupcontinued at intervals, during which he saw the mentioned rocks, apparently in an agitated "

e learn that Judge Oakley decided on nesday, that S. & M. Allen had no cause tion against Parkinson, and the prisoner accordingly discharged from the Sheriff's dy.—*N. Y. American.*

e Travel from Albany; Railroad Statistics Revenue—The number of passengers arriat and departing from Albany daily, is only much greater than is generally supd, but is increasing in a ratio nearly inible. Those coming in and going out single point, will illustrate this remark. om the 10th to the 20th of August, there 1,986 1-2 passengers passed over the awk and Hudson railroad, or an ave- of 180 1-2 per day.

om the 20th August to the 17th Septemfour weeks, the aggregate number of engers on that road was 9,029; or an av- daily of 322 1-2.

his is a revenue equal to $58,766 25 per m. The expenses of the road are esti- at $40 per day, or $14,600 per an- Leaving a net revenue on $44,166 25, early 15 per cent. per annum, on $300- for a single track. The passengers by canal and turnpike are estimated to exthe number now passing on the railroad; hat the actual number of passengers to from Albany in one direction may be ested at not less than 600 per day.

he above returns, it will be perceived, do include any part of the season of the in- at the Springs. Including that season, the Saratoga rail-road in operation (and work is rapidly progressing;) and with general abandonment of other modes of el and transportation, which may be exted when the rail-road shall be completed one city to the other; and the number will pass on the road will average 800 day.

his fact is not only a striking exhibit of number of persons arriving at and departfrom this city, but of the great and ingsing income of the rail-road company.

Alb. Argus.

THE "GRAND PHESITION."

The last number of the Franklin Journal of Pennsylvania Institute, edited by the superintendent of the Patent Office, contains specification of a patent for an improvent in medicine by one Joseph Baker, Jefson, Ross Co. Ohio, granted May, 1831. s one of the most curious specimens of literand scientific composition that we have r seen. * * * The author calls his improvent—"A mode of *prepareing*, mixing, comnding, *administering* and *useing* the medie herein described in the *maner*, and in diseases hereinafter mentioned: that is the ie of *prepareing* and compounding medie for an emetic and *al so* to *cous* a free *per-ation* to be administered in diseases *coused* cold and *obstructed* perspiration, such as urs, *rumetism*, *disentery* dropsy *consumn pleurieys* Boldhives and all stagnated plaints with some others."

After a variety of directions for the prepaion of this wonderful specific, Mr. Joseph ker proceeds to inform us how to manage obstinate case—when to use his own words, e *diseas requiers a speady remady*," "Put n (the patients) he says to bed cover *thir* ath a short time with a hot stone *squinched* wraped up in a wet cloth at *thir* feet *thir* should be spice bush or red *peper* during kness make a drink of water by *squinching* ot *cole* in it *tell* the chill is *of*." And this dern Galen—this Paracelsus—this Esculan prodigy continues: "Let it be well rembered that nature is the Grand *Phesition* wee are only to assist her in *removeing* obstructions that is found in her way as as in our power and that *whe* should pay tickler *atention* to her *clames* and try to sup- her wants if *posable*."

To all this we can say that we truly admire thout understanding its sublime mystery. mortal Dr. Joseph Baker! Thou hast disvered Nature's Grand *Phesition*—thou hast nd the philosopher's elixir—the very waof life—that for which ancient philosophy, chymy, and astrology toiled in vain. Well we apply to thee, the language of Moe's chorus of Apothecaries:

"Vivat, vivat, vivat, forever vivat,
Novus doctor, qui tam bene speakat,
Mille, mille annis, et bibat,
Et bleedat, et *killat*."

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock.

☞New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th, 1831 40-tf.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess. Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs. best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13. 32tf.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. [23]

☞They may be found at the Public Store Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

Wanted,

ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags. JNO. HUSKE.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest,

DESIRABLE

Fancy Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentos* and Schooner *New York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods,

at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which was *selected* by *himself* for this market, from the *Latest Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES

August 3. 39tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

"Ye were naked and we clothed you."

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the tenement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row of wooden buildings, next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

☞N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

June 21. 33 13w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence.

HORTON & HUTTON.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

BLANKS.

E. J. HALE is reprinting his usual stock of Blanks, as fast as other engagements will permit. He has now on hand,

Civil and State's Warrants,
County and Superior Court Witness Tickets,
Do. do. Vendi. Expo.
Do. do. Writs.
Do. do. Executions,
County C't Subpœnas, common & instanter.
Superior Court do., do. do.
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
Ca. Sa. Bonds,
Appearance Bonds.
Prosecution and Appeal Bonds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for Four Shares of the Capital Stock of that Bank, standing originally in the name of Sarah Jane Walker, the original certificate having been lost,

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, August 9, 1831.

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store, Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail for a very small advance on the original cost.—His stock of Goods *is now entirely new*, and comprises a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery,
Crockery, China & Glass Ware,
Hats, Shoes & Castings,
Groceries, some choice Liquors,
Old Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c.

With a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831. 44tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 2d September, inst., two Negro Men, named *MIKE* and *DEAN*. Mike is a spare built, thin visage, copper coloured fellow, with small whiskers—had on a white cotton shirt and yellow copperas pantaloons, all new; and an old fur hat. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age, but says he is older

Dean is a low chunky fellow, with a scar on his upper lip, rather inclined to be fleshy, full face, bowlegged, and black, had on a coarse cotton shirt, and old worn out pantaloons, and an old low crowned woollen hat. They each took with them a new blanket. They will no doubt aim for Wayne county, North Carolina, where I bought them, one from Aaron F. Moses, and the other from Elisha Bardin, both of Wayne county They are artful, shrewd fellows, and will no doubt invent some plausible story. I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I get them again, or 25 dollars for either. Any information in relation to either of them, will be thankfully received by the subscriber, or by Mr, Archibald Smith, of Fayetteville, N. C

GEORGE Y. LOWE.

Macon, Bibb county, Geo., Sept. 4 45-tf

Notice.

BY order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, September Term, 1831, the Subscriber will proceed to sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th November next, *at* 12 *o'clock*; so much of the following described **LANDS** as will pay the Taxes due thereon to the Town of Fayetteville, on the Tax List of 1830, together with all incidental charges, viz:

	Tax.
1 improved, Blacksmith's shop, foot Haymount and two polls, Jesse Birdsall's, valued at 20 dollars,	$ 1 58
1 improved, Hillsborough street, Hance McCain's, valued at 300 dollars,	1 13
1 ditto do do Tanyard &c., H. G. Nelson's, 1 vacant do do do 1 do Lower Fayetteville, do, and 5 polls, valued at 2,500 dolls,	13 13
1 improved, Hay street, Jno. Rathbone's valued at 600 dollars,	2 25
The following are unlisted, and are subject to double Tax, viz:	
1 improved, Winslow street, occupied by Jas. Roane, owner unknown, valued at $100	38
1 vacant, corner of Rowan street and Mason alley, do do, valued at 100 dollars,	38
1 improved, joining the above, occupied by Mrs. Kelly, valued at 300,	1 12½
1 do North street, joins Tillinghast and Winslow, owner unknown, valued at 100 dolls.	38
1 ditto, Maiden Lane, formerly William or J. A. Cameron's, valued at 300 dollars,	1 12½
1 ditto, near Mrs. Weeks's, Polly Black's, valued at 200 dollars,	75
1 ditto, School Association, Jno. Murchison's, valued at 200 dollars,	75
1 ditto, Hay street, W. M. Johnson's, valued at 500 dollars	1 88

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

September 12, 1831. 45ts.

To Country Merchants and Planters.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steamboat Company having large and commodious Wharfs and Ware Houses in Campbellton, their Agent in Fayetteville will receive and forward Produce to Wilmington, and Goods from Wilmington for Country Merchants and others, free of Storage, Wharfage and Commissions, if shipped in the Company's boats.

All Goods and Produce landed on the Company's Wharf in Wilmington, and shipped on board the Company's boats, will be free of wharfage and storage. Produce stored in the Company's Warehouses, and not shipped by their boats, will be charged two thirds rates.

JOHN CRUSOE, Fayetteville,
JEREMIAH LIPPITT, Wilmington,
Agents.

Fayetteville, August 22, 1831. 42-2m.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription, a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Job Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher:

IN which he intends exhibiting the processes now in use in dying or fixing colours on woollen, silk, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families or others who may avail themselves of this Work. Like wise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods or garments as have by wear, accident, or some other cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of Clothes that have received iron mould, grease, paint, dirt, &c. &c, and the method pursued in bleaching woollen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the various kinds, so as to give them a finished and handsome appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will embrace every colour, with a description of the Stuffs and Drugs made use of, and particular directions how to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects, warrant him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions which are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect designed. Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every exertion will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume of about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fair type, neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the half-way bridge between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business as heretofore.

June 28. 34tf.

NEW CHEAP

FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers

HAVE removed their *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Establishment* to the House on the north side of Hay street, adjoining Mr. Latta's New Building, and two doors west of the Market Square, where they have recently received a *variety of new and desirable*

Goods,

And will continue to receive additional supplies by each arrival from New York and Philadelphia, all of which will be sold for cash, on the most reasonable terms.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

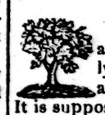
On hand, a good assortment of COTTON YARNS, direct from the Petersburg Factory.

Also, DUNDEE COTTON BAGGING, which will be sold low.

N., McK & Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1831. 45tf.

For Sale.



THE Subscriber would sell all or any part of that tract or parcel of **LAND** lying on Little Rockfish, known formerly as the property of Finley Chisholm, dec'd. It is supposed to contain about 1100 acres, is well timbered with Oak and Pine, and would be valuable to persons owning saw mills in the neighborhood.

☞All persons are forewarned from trespassing on the premises by cutting, hauling, or burning the timber. For information as to the property or terms of sale, apply to Mr. J. Carmon, Fayetteville, or to me at Cheraw, S. C.

ALEX. McQUEEN.

September 21. 46-3m.

PRIVATE SCHOOL,

FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS,

At the Academy Building on Hay Mount.

THE Subscriber proposes to re-open her School in Fayetteville, on the 24th instant. Having devoted her attention for the last six years, to both the theory and practice of Education, she flatters herself that she is prepared to do justice to any young persons, that may be entrusted to her care. In addition to the ordinary branches of education, she will give instruction in Ornamental Needle Work, and in Drawing and Painting, both on paper and velvet.—Her terms of tuition will be at the usual rates.

ANN ELIZA UNTHANK.

Fayetteville, October 4. 48tf.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHAED.

July 13. 36tf.

Fayetteville Water Works.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 15, 1831.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That the Superintendent shall contract with persons who use the Hydrant Water for building, and for the workmen employed in building, at the following rates, viz:

For every one story frame house,	$1 50
For every story above one, -	50
For every one story brick house,	2 50
For every story above one, -	1 00

In pursuance of the above order, the Superintendent is now ready to grant licenses to all who may have houses erected. The person for whom the House is built will in every instance be held responsible for the water rent.

E. J. HALE, *Superintendent.*

THE OBSERVER OFFICE having been recently furnished with a full supply of new and beautiful Plain and Ornamental Job Type, from the Foundries of Richard Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, and S. W. Kinsley & Co. of Albany, the Proprietor is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing in a style equal to any in the Southern Country.

August 16, 1831.

MISS BINGHAM

CONTINUES her School in a large and commodious room at Mrs. Mumford's, corner of Gillespie and Mumford streets. Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in families of the first respectability near the School. The next Quarter commences the first of October, 1831.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1831.

NOTICE.—Those persons who are indebted to me are requested to call on or before the first of October next, and settle their Notes and Accounts, or they will find them in the hands of an Officer for collection.

K. T. MORGAN.
At Mrs. Bumford's.

September 6, 1831.

A Sawyer Wanted.

To a person well qualified for the charge of a Saw Mill, liberal wages will be given. Apply at this Office.

September 27.

Just Received

BY BOATS ELIZA AND LADY OF THE LAKE,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
20 bags green Coffee,
15 bbls loaf Sugar,
10 bbls Copperas,
50 kegs cut Nails,
5 casks Rice,
5 bags Pepper,
5 bags Spice,
20 boxes bar Soap,
For sale by

WILLKINGS & Ashe Bu...

September 27. 47tf

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their profession. they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & ...

July 5. 47-tf

Notice.

JAS. BAKER has converted his Dwelling on Dick street into an Office, where he may be found at all times, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. those having business with him. He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same, as the present circumstances, indulgence cannot be given.

CANE BOTTOM & WINDSOR CHAIRS.

He has received on consignment eight dozen CHAIRS, of superior qualities, which will be disposed of at Fayetteville prices, including charges.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1831.

REMOVAL.

W. L. HAWLEY has removed his Leather and Shoe Store to Person street, two doors below Market, where he has on hand a general assortment of

Leather, Boots and Shoes,

Which will be sold low for cash.

N. B.—The Manufacturing business carried on as usual.

Fayetteville, August 30.

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18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. Lump do.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds. Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received a LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the Old Stand of HALL & JOHNSON, Foot of Hay Mount.

August 9, 1831. 1406tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Ware house, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Sa... and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 3...

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY COURT, August Term, 1831.

A Certain Paper Writing, purporting to be the nuncupative Will of Norman Gillis, dec'd, was offered for probate, whereupon the Court ordered, That the Heirs of the said Deceased should be summoned to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why said Paper Writing shall not be admitted to probate; and that this order be published for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that the heirs, Allen Gillis and Norman Gillis, two of the heirs, who reside out of the State, may have notice thereof.

CORN'S DOWD, C. C.

(48-6w.)

Notice is hereby

given to all persons, that my wife *NANCY* has left my Bed and Board, and I therefore forewarn all persons from boarding or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any thing for her.

ZEBULON L. HUNT.

October 4, 1831. 48-3...